GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

Simaethis pariana Clerck. Not recorded since Perkins (1901) who gave two localities in the Bristol area. While beating in Highnam Wood near Gloucester, I got my first specimen on 22nd December, 1964. I believe it is still a rare species in the county.

EPERMENIIDAE

Epermenia illigerella Hübn. All previous records of this species were centered round Gloucester City and the Severn, the last being at Sandhurst in 1930 by Clutterbuck. I found it at Inglestone Common in June 1961 and in subsequent years at other places where *Angelica* grows, particularly on the Glos-Wilts boundary.

PLUTELLIDAE

Ypsolophus mucronellus Scop. (=*caudellus* L.) To Mr L. Price's report that he took this species north of the Severn in 1956 and 1957, I can now add that I took it south of the Severn ar Inglestone Common in March 1961 and in April 1963. Also on 6th May, 1969 I had a specimen in my mercury vapour light trap in Tetbury.

Description of a new species of Dermaptera from the Solomon Islands

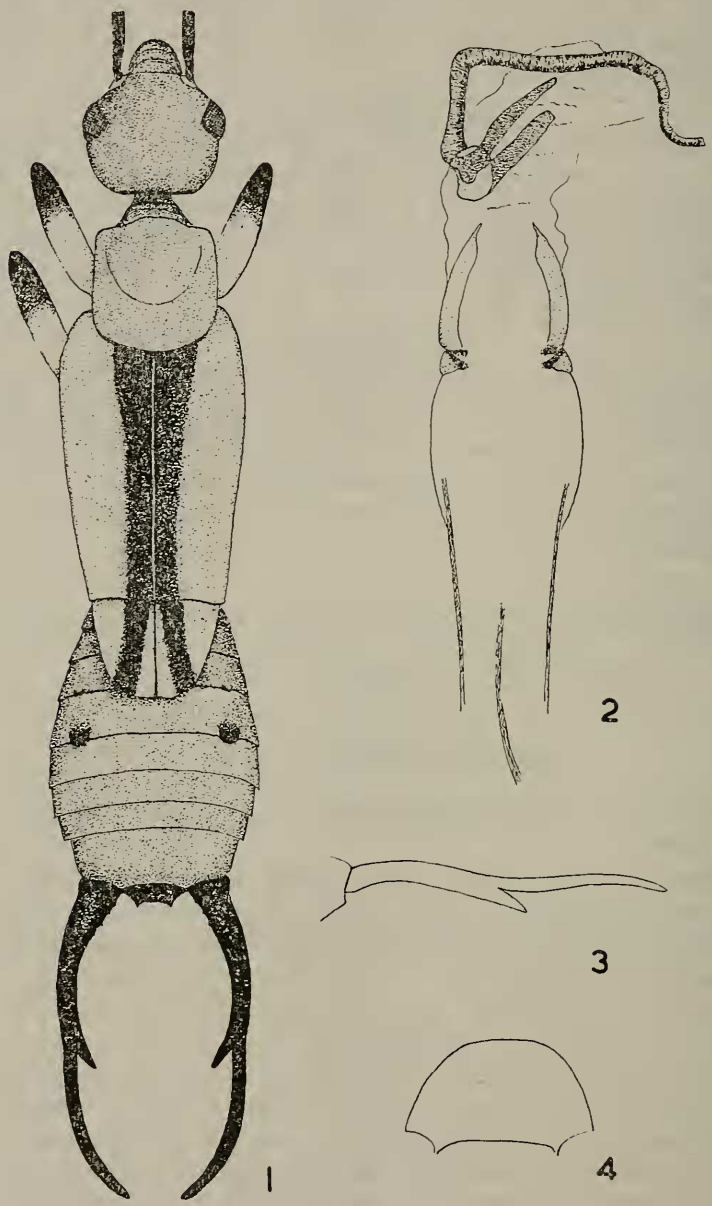
By A. Brindle
(Manchester Museum)

Subsequent to a published survey of the Dermaptera of the Solomon Islands (Brindle, 1971), a few additional specimens of these insects from the same islands have been examined. These specimens were collected by Dr. A. B. Gurney, of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, United States National Museum, to whom my thanks are due. Amongst the specimens is a single male of a new disinctive and colourful species of the family Chelisochidae, which is described in the present paper. This species, which I have pleasure in naming after the collector, keys down to the genus *Gressittolabis* in Brindle (1971), in which genus it is therefore placed. The male genitalia of the new species show some differences to those of the only other species of the genus, *G. delicatula* Brindle, particularly in the shape of the parameres and the length of the virgal sclerites, but both species are similar in general external structure.

Gressittolabis gurneyi sp.n.

Head, pronotum, and abdomen deep reddish-yellow; antennae blackish, segments distal to eleventh slightly paler in colour; elytra yellowish-brown, broadly black along sutures; wings similar in colour to elytra but black band diagonal, leaving most of the sutural margin yellowish-brown; femora yellow, distal half or so black, tibiae blackish, tarsi dark brown; forceps blackish-red. Cuticle of head and pronotum entirely smooth, impunctate

and glabrous; of elytra and wings coriaceous, impunctate and glabrous; of abdomen sparsely punctured, except last tergite which is almost impunctate; all cuticle shining.



Figs. 1-4—*Gressittolabis gurneyi* sp.n., male: (1) dorsal view, (2) genitalia, (3) forceps branch, lateral, (4) penultimate sternite.

Male (fig. 1): head transverse, tumid, narrowing posterior to eyes, postero-lateral angles scarcely marked, posterior margin straight except at vertex, which is faintly concave; eyes protruding, relatively large, but shorter than the length of head behind eyes. First antennal segment long and narrow, longer than the distance between the antennal bases; second segment transverse; third and fifth segments two and half times as long as broad; fourth segment twice as long as broad; distal segments three times as long as broad, almost cylindrical, but slightly and evenly

narrowed to bases; all segments with short dark pubescence. Pronotum almost quadrate, slightly wider posteriorly, posterior margin convex, anterior half (=prozona) swollen, posterior half (=metazona) flattened and contiguous with a wide lateral explanate border. Elytra and wings long. Legs relatively slender, with short pubescence and a few longer yellow hairs (only anterior and middle legs present on left side and only anterior leg on right side).

Abdomen broadened medially, short; lateral tubercles on third tergite absent, those on fourth relatively large and blackish; last tergite transverse, posterior margin oblique laterally, and weakly concave medially. Penultimate sternite with posterior margin mainly evenly rounded, slightly truncate at apex (fig. 4). Each branch of forceps trigonal at base, with a dorsal longitudinal ridge, base broadened, and inner margin with a few isolated crenulations; branch sinuate and inner margin with a large, almost ventral tooth near mid-point (figs. 1, 3); pygidium black, short, narrowed distally, with two short projections on posterior margin. Genitalia of type everted (fig. 2), with narrow parameres, virga long, sclerotized, and associated with two long basal virgal sclerites. Length of body 6 mm., forceps 2·5 mm.

Female: unknown.

HOLOTYPE ♂: SOLOMON ISLANDS—Bougainville, IX-'44 (A. B. Gurney) (United States National Museum).

The two species of *Gressittolabis* now known may be separated as follows:—

1. Body almost uniformly blackish-brown; femora and tibiae yellow, each with a broad dark brown median ring; forceps of male with two teeth on the inner margin of each branch; pygidium with posterior margin strongly concave; parameres of male genitalia broadened medially ..... *delicatula* Brindle

— Body variegated in colour, reddish-yellow, yellowish-brown and black; femora yellow, blackish distally, tibiae uniformly blackish; forceps of male with a single tooth on the inner margin of each branch; pygidium with posterior margin slightly concave; parameres of male genitalia narrow, more or less parallel-sided, except at apices ..... *gurneyi* sp.n.

REFERENCE

Brindle, A. (1971). The Dermaptera of the Solomon Islands. *Pacific Insects*, **12** (3): 641-700.

Wicken Fen Archives

By John Smart

Wicken was famous as an area for collecting Lepidoptera and other insects long before the National Trust became the owner of the areas that constitute the present Nature Reserve. Apart from the valuable papers that appeared under the editorship of the late Professor Stanley Gardiner (1923-32) — which, themselves, probably make Wicken Fen the best documented Nature Reserve